

# THE CRISIS.

Devoted to the Support of the Democratic Principles of Jefferson.

"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession---everything for the Cause, nothing for Men."

No. 21.

RICHMOND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1840.

Vol. I

## TERMS.

THE CRISIS will be printed in quarto form, on a medium sheet, with new type. The price \$1—and no paper will be sent to any person, without payment in advance, postage paid. As nothing short of a very large and effective subscription can justify the continuation of the paper, the above terms will be strictly adhered to. We mean to make no debts at all. We abjure all credit in this establishment, and insist upon the Cash System.

## POLITICAL.

(From the Boston Morning Post.)

GEN. HARRISON'S TAMPERING WITH THE NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS THROUGH MR. EVANS, OF MAINE, AND MR. CALHOUN, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Correspondence with the Rev. Abel Brown.—We have endeavored to expose to honest men of all parties, and especially to our brethren of the South, the despicable and dishonest conduct of Gen. Harrison and his managers, in their double dealing with the people upon the vital question of Abolition. The part of this game played at the South, by private letters under injunctions of secrecy, has been fully exposed. We now have proof on the other side, of the imposture practised at the North. The extent to which this base hypocrisy has been carried is not yet fully developed, but enough is now proved to establish the fact beyond the possibility of doubt or denial.

On the 28th of May, we published the statement made by Rev. Abel Brown, in an Abolition Convention in this city, that he had seen a letter from Wm. B. Calhoun, member of Congress, assuring the Abolitionists that they might rely on Gen. Harrison, and inviting their support.

This statement William B. Calhoun in a letter of June 12, pronounced to be "totally and unequivocally false!" The dilemma in which that jesuitical gentleman has involved himself, in his shuffling attempt to pacify Southern Whigs, and at the same time not offend Northern Abolitionists on whom he depends for his only hope of re-election to the station he has dishonored by his reckless disregard of truth and fair dealing, has brought to light two important facts, viz, that Gen. Harrison did write a private letter to Mr. Evans, of Maine, in January, prompted by enquiries from the Abolitionists, and which was to be used to get the votes of the Northern Abolitionists, but not to be published. Second, That Mr. Calhoun did use this letter (with the connivance of Mr. Evans, General Harrison's secret correspondent,) in a secret letter which he wrote to an avowed Abolitionist, in his own district, to prevail on the Abolitionists there to retract their votes in Convention of Jan. 24, condemning Gen. Harrison, on the assurance of Mr. Calhoun, founded on Harrison's letter, that the Abolitionists could rely on Gen. Harrison to sustain their cause.

These letters are still kept secret by Messrs. Evans and Calhoun, though their obnoxious contents are well known. Mr. Calhoun continues to shuffle and evade, as to the precise words, and still refuses to publish his own letter.

Such is the dishonorable relation to the people in which the Whig candidate for the Presidency stands involved,—the convicted author of a secret pledge to Northern Abolitionists while he refused to answer the Oswego, North Carolina and Kentucky enquiries on that subject in public!

It is also proved that Gen. Harrison has sent an Abolition letter to Illinois; and the charge by Mr. Leavitt that Mr. Gates has endorsed his Abolition in New York is not denied by Mr. G., though the Globe has called on him to come out.

If, after these developments, any portion of the Southern people are content to take such a two-sided impostor and hypocrite as William Henry Harrison has shown himself on this subject, we of the North can only infer that the pretended abhorrence of abolitionism by Southern Whigs, is sheer deception and pretence, and that they are ready at any moment to strike hands with the Abolitionists, if they can get their aid to elect a Whig President, in the person of General Harrison. The following correspondence will fully substantiate these views and confirm all we have before said, on this deeply important disclosure:

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 30, 1840.

Mr. B. F. Hallett: Sir—Your letter of the 19th inst. is before me. Duties consequent to my profession have prevented my giving it so early a reply as I could have wished, and will now compel me to be brief. Indeed, were it not that my name has been pushed into an unexpected notoriety and by many branded with odium, I should decline saying anything upon the subject which has led to so frequent reference to me.

You must be aware that the fact of my answering the letter of a prominent Democrat, with a knowledge that it may be published, will be held up by the Whig party as an evidence of my secretly being engaged in plotting to aid the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.—I ought, therefore, to state that I never did vote, and unless I am very much deceived, never shall vote for him for the first office in this nation. On the contrary, in 1836, I voted for William Henry Harrison for President. At this time I am opposed to the election of either him or Mr. Van Buren.

I should readily have answered the enquiries you propounded had they been made by a Whig; but the Whig editors, so far as I have seen, have thought proper to assume the authenticity of the statements published as mine in the Boston Democratic papers, and have charged me with falsehood without once inquiring if my remarks were correctly reported. I am thus forced to conclude, that they wish the matter to rest where it is.

I have carefully examined the report of my remarks made at the late Abolition Convention in your city, as given in your letter before me, and unhesitatingly say that your report is substantially correct. I may not have used the exact expressions which are attributed to me in your letter; neither do I suppose that any one in the convention understood me as using the exact words of Mr. Calhoun's letter; but I did intend to give the sentiments of the letter, and of his confidential friend, Judge Morris. Your report, as given in the letter before me, does express the sentiments which I intended to utter, and which I have no doubt I did utter upon that occasion.

Permit me, in addition, to state a few facts respecting that mysterious letter:

1. The reasons why the letter was written.—The Hampden County Abolition Society, at its annual meeting, on the 24th, of January 1840, passed a resolution declaring

"That no Abolitionist can give his vote for either of these men for the office of President of the U. S., without good evidence of a fundamental change in their former views and practices on this subject."

Judge Morris attended that meeting, made two or three speeches in favor of Gen. Harrison, manifested great indignation that ministers of the Gospel should venture to interfere with Whig politics, &c., &c., although he appeared to have no objections to their opposing Mr. Van Buren. The resolution passed, and at the close of the meeting there was no small stir among some of the Whigs. Judge Morris seemed to be particularly irritated, and several of us, who were active in procuring the passage of the resolution, were denounced as political "jugglers," as persons who prostituted the sacred office of the ministry for the purpose of promoting the election of Martin Van Buren.

Judge Morris was quite busy with certain Abolitionists, assuring them General Harrison would do more for the Abolition of slavery than Mr. Van Buren. Whether Judge Morris, or some other person, wrote to Mr. Calhoun concerning the proceedings of the meeting; or whether he received his information through the Springfield Gazette, or by both these channels, I am unable to say; but from one or both these sources Mr. Calhoun did receive his information. I am positive of this, because the proceedings of that meeting were not published in any Abolition paper, until after or about the time of the date of Mr. Calhoun's letter. I think it is plain Mr. Calhoun did write that letter to allay any opposition to General Harrison which might arise in consequence of the resolution above specified.

2. The letter itself.—I shall not attempt to give the precise language of the letter. There is in it an acknowledgment that the writer (Mr. Calhoun) had received information respecting certain resolutions passed by the Hampden County Abolition Society, touching the pro-slavery views and practices of Harrison. The writer thought they were uncalled-for at the present time. He said General Harrison joined an Emancipation Society—(Emancipation was the word instead of abolition, as some of the papers have had it)—at the age of 18 years, or that the General had been a member of an emancipation society since he was 18 years of age. For this reason Mr. Calhoun wrote he (Gen. Harrison) FELT BOUND TO DO ALL HE COULD LEGALLY FOR THE CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION, and certainly could not have labored to extend slavery. The whole tenor of the letter was calculated to allay the fears of those abolitionists who confided in the integrity and discernment of Mr. Calhoun, and thereby lead them to vote for General Harrison. In conclusion there was per-

mission to use the letter as Judge Morris should see fit, with the exception of putting it in the papers.

I myself saw the identical letter—I heard it read, and have in my possession evidence in writing, under Judge Morris's own hand that he did read to me such a letter. The foregoing facts cannot be denied, and for a full verification I call upon Judge Morris, or Mr. Calhoun, to publish the letter, and let it speak for itself.

3. The person to whom the letter was written.—It was written to the Hon. O. B. Morris, an acting Judge in Hampden County, a professed Christian and regular member of the Congregational Church; a man for whose word his friends claim a kind of sanctity; a man of great and extensive influence; a man who professes to be an Abolitionist, who publicly avowed himself as such in the Hampden County Abolition Society, holden at Springfield, on the evening of the 24th of January, 1840; a man, in short, who above all others in Hampden County, could, would and did, best "use" the letter for the purpose for which it was clearly designed.

4. The use made of the letter.—The letter was shown to those persons opposed to slavery, to whom it would answer to show such a letter, and especially to those who could make use of its information to influence others. Judge Morris showed me the letter for the express purpose of convincing me that I ought to support the claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. While in Hampden county, I very frequently heard of what Mr. Calhoun had written home, and I have no doubt that the substance of the letter was made use of for the purpose of securing the votes of the Abolitionists for Gen. Harrison.

5. Mr. Calhoun gave his information from authority, which, as subsequent letters of the same gentleman to the Globe and Intelligencer, prove, I correctly inferred to be Gen. Harrison.

Yours, respectfully, ABEL BROWN.

## Interesting Letters.

We laid before our Readers in our last paper a terse, but memorable Letter, from Geo. McDuffie, and we lay before them to-day a brief sketch of the Speech which he delivered on the 4th inst. to 2,500 citizens of South Carolina.

We now lay before the Public two Letters, from two of our most distinguished citizens, addressed for the celebration of the same day, (the anniversary of our Independence,) to the extreme points of the Union—Gen. Jackson's letter was addressed to the Democratic Committee of Baldwin county at Milledgeville, Georgia—and Mr. Calhoun's, to the Committee of Cumberland county, at Portland, in the State of Maine. It is remarkable, how completely they harmonize in their views of the great issue, which is involved in the present contest, viz: the preservation of the great State Rights' principles of Virginia. We hail these tributes to the cause of Truth, with the greatest gratification. Twenty years ago, in the midst of all our struggles for this glorious cause, we scarcely dared to hope for so brilliant a conjunction—and for so early and triumphant a result. We are still battling under the same banner of State Rights, which waves over the Republican party and their candidate—whilst the Federal party are contending for their principles under the auspices of Wm. H. Harrison.

(NO. 1.)

HERMITAGE, Tenn., June 22, 1840.

Gentlemen: I have received your favor of the 5th inst., inviting me to unite with the citizens of Baldwin county, in the celebration of the next anniversary of our National Independence, and regret sincerely that it will not be in my power to comply with it.

I agree with you in the views you express, of the contest now going on between the Republican and Federal parties—the former running Mr. Van Buren, and the latter Gen. Harrison, as a candidate for the Presidency; and that the occasion calls for the patriotic and determined efforts of the people to preserve the ascendancy of those great principles in our system of Government which it was the object of the Revolution and of the Reform in 1800 to establish and preserve.—If the doctrines of the Federal party are not now resisted, Mr. Jefferson will have warned us in vain against the dangers of consolidation, and the people may lose, before they are aware of it, the blessings of free government. Grant to the Federalists the principle of constructive powers, and the Constitution is no longer a guaranty for the rights and sovereignty of the States. The discretion of Congress will be substituted for the checks and balances of a limited Government, and all



the powers of legislation will be at once absorbed by that body.—Against such doctrines it is our duty to contend, as the Fathers of the Republican church have done before us, relying upon the justice of our cause, and never doubting the power of truth.

I am, with sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant.  
ANDREW JACKSON.  
Messrs. William A. Tennille, Chairman, and T. Fort, Wm. Sandford and others, Committee.

(No. 11.)

WASHINGTON, 5th June, 1840.

Gentlemen:—The invitation which you have tendered me in behalf of the Cumberland County Democratic Association to attend their celebration on the 4th of July next, is at once so kind and urgent, that it is with much reluctance I am compelled to decline it. I have made it a rule from which I have never departed, as long as I have been a member of Congress, not to be absent from my post here when I could avoid it. Acting in obedience to it, I have already declined in the last 8 or 10 days several similar invitations from different parts of the Union, which I trust, will be a sufficient apology for not accepting yours.

I remember with the grateful feelings I ought, the occurrence personal to myself, to which you allude, and receive with the same feelings your approbation of my efforts in the cause of "civil liberty in its broadest sense," to borrow your own expression.

If there ever was a people, who ought to be devoted to their country and its institutions, we are that people. Taking it all in all, what portion of the Globe can surpass ours, or what system of Government, ancient, or modern, can be compared to it? I never turn my eyes towards them, without emotions of gratitude to the giver of every good for casting my lot in such a country, and under such institutions; and feeling, that, all the sacrifice I have made, or can make, in their behalf, is but a poor return for the blessing bestowed. Thus feeling, and believing, that the issue now before the country, involves questions of vital importance, I have looked on with corresponding interest. If I do not greatly mistake, the long struggle, which commenced in the Convention, that formed the Constitution, and which under one form, or another, has continued to the present time, between the national Consolidation party, and the state rights Republican party, is brought to a point, where it must be speedily decided; and that decision, be it in favor of which it may, will be irreversible, at least for the present generation.

That there was a powerful and, at one time, a dominant party, in the convention, in favor of the great national consolidated government; that it was finally overpowered by another party opposed to a consolidated and in favor of a Federal Republic, to whose exertions we owe our present admirable system, are facts as certain as any in our political history. Nor is it less certain, that the two parties, after the adoption of the Constitution, took very different views of the principles and policy, on which the government ought to be administered; and that the views of the consolidation, or Federal party, as it was afterwards called, triumphed, at the outset, over those of the Republican, and gave an impulse to the government from which it has not yet fully recovered. To this false and dangerous impulse we owe the funding system, connection of the government with the banks, the creation of a national bank, the oppressive protective system, and the unlimited application of the money power to objects not within the limits of the Constitution, with the wasteful and extravagant expenditures, which have done so much to distract, divide and corrupt the country, and weaken the foundation of our free institutions.

This corrupting and pernicious system of legislation was consummated in the oppressive Tariff of '28; but a re-action has since commenced, and has been in progress slowly, but steadily for the last seven years; and, if it should continue, will in a few years sweep away the last vestige of the system, and leave the Government free to take a course more congenial with the true character of our Government, and in accord with the principles and policy of the founders of the Republican party. The great question at issue is, shall the re-action be completed, and the Government be restricted to the few great objects, specified in the Constitution; or shall it be counteracted, and the Government turned back, and made to repeat the course of policy from which it is just escaping? This is the real issue—this the great question at bottom, more felt than seen, which gives that deep, universal, and agitating interest to the present contest; and well it may. A question more important has never been presented for decision since the adoption of the Constitution. It is an instance of good fortune, enjoyed by none other, for a people, a half a century after the adoption of their Government, to have an opportunity, with the lights of experience before them, to choose anew, without revolution or bloodshed, or embarrassment from past errors, the policy it ought to pursue.

On the choice, the fate of our country and our free institutions depends. If the People shall have the patriotism and wisdom, to avoid the errors of the past,

and to select the course in accordance with the genius and character of our Government, our institutions may survive for ages, and the country attain a prosperity and happiness not heretofore allotted to our race in any age or country; but if, forgetful of the past and unmindful of the future, past errors shall be again repeated—the same pernicious course adopted, short would be the duration of our political system, and convulsive its termination.

With great respect,

I am, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

#### SPEECH OF GOV. McDUFFIE.

By the Committee of Arrangements. Gov. McDuffie, the President of the day: Our former distinguished, long-trying and faithful Representative in Congress—The champion of the Constitution of the South and Southern interests. In statesmanship, talents and integrity equaled by few, surpassed by none. He now devotes his time, by his own choice, solely to the pursuits of Agriculture; but South Carolina still with pride points to him as one of her most cherished, most gifted sons.

To this Mr. McDuffie replied by a speech of about an hour's length, which was enthusiastically cheered.

After his thanks to the meeting for remembering him in his retirement, he entered upon the topics which now agitate the public mind, promising, that as he had, when in public life, never concealed from his constituents his sentiments upon any political topic, even when he differed with them most widely, he trusted that he could not now, as a private citizen, be suspected of any sinister design when he declared his opinions.

He explained what the Independent Treasury was, and enforced the propriety of its adoption as a means of making the public Treasury safe, of rendering the Government wholly independent, of promoting economy in public expenditures, and of furnishing a sound currency. He had before supported the U. S. Bank as he found it existing, because he deemed it then useful as a regulator of the currency; but the same Bank, if now existing in the same form, could not regulate the State Banks, increased as they had been in number and capital; and a greater delusion never possessed any people, than that of those who supposed that the establishment of a new National Bank, such as might be hoped to furnish a sound currency, would afford any relief to the present distress.

Upon the Presidential question, as to the men merely, he was indifferent, however greatly he might suppose them to differ in ability: but looking upon them as the representatives of diverse parties and interests, he could not doubt the propriety of the South supporting Mr. Van Buren. He had thought ill of Mr. Van Buren, but had never been more disappointed by any one, than by him since his election. To Mr. Van Buren no one could now impute non-committal:—his course had been open, firm and favorable to our interests—he had always been of the Republican party, opposed as now by the Federalists, and he seemed to be fairly acting up to his professions.

General Harrison was the representative of the money influence: known to be superannuated and imbecile; but set up by those who would use him for their purposes, and sustained by pageantry and boast, addresses to the lowest passions made by designing Aristocrats, beer barrels and log cabins, but no declaration of principles.—He examined and contrasted the claims of the two candidates to the favor of the South, and concluded by expressing in the strongest terms, his surprise and astonishment that any Southern man, with Republican principles, should hesitate one moment in giving to Mr. Van Buren his most zealous and cordial support.

(From the Globe.)

ABOLITION.

To the Hon. John M. Botts.

Sir: The most extraordinary spectacle ever exhibited in political warfare, is now witnessed in the combination of slaveholders in the South with Abolitionists in the North, for the purpose of making a President of the U. States. That political men of your creed should sacrifice all the ordinary interests of the community to which they belong, in their unprincipled struggle for power, is not at all surprising; but that men of any creed should enter into coalitions, express or implied, with a fanatical sect, whose principles strike at the foundation of society itself, and threaten, not only their property, but the lives of their wives and children, is absolutely astounding.

That the object of the Harrisburg Convention, in preferring General Harrison to Henry Clay, was to secure the votes of the Abolitionist, no candid man has the hardihood to deny. The Abolitionists themselves, every where exult in a consciousness of the influence which enabled them to control the decision of that body, and look to it as the power of the nation shall be yielded by their hands.

What principle of honesty or patriotism could have induced any Southern man even to acquiesce in this foul coalition, and join hands with those whose every measure tends to the destruction of all that is dear to them, it is impossible for an ingenuous mind to conceive. Principle, stern, inflexible principle, repelling promptly, as it is "scented upon the tainted breeze," the approach of these contrivers of desolation and death,

is the only way in which the South can escape the bloody scenes which are in preparation. Henry Clay was, in that respect, the bold and undaunted champion of her rights and her safety; he had spoken out as a man, who "scorned to palter in a double sense," and cheat his countrymen out of their suffrages; he was a leader worthy of the principles of Southern Federalism; that party in your section of the Union could have supported him with an honest pride, and a fervent enthusiasm. If, with such a leader they had been defeated, they would still have been strong in conscious integrity; they would with a bold face have opposed, and with a strong hand resisted, the approaches of the fell enemy to their safety; they would, on that subject at least, have preserved a cordial union among their own people, which would have rendered them invincible in defence of their reserved rights and constitutional powers.

But a different course has been pursued. The only man whom you could honestly support was abandoned, and for what? Because he could not get the votes of your implacable enemies! Yes, your party in the South abandoned their frank and fearless champion, in the hope of a union at the polls with those who stand ready with their daggers and knives to stab you to the heart, and cut the throats of your wives and children! Thus the South is made to lose its moral power, its self-respect, its consciousness of right, is divided and cut up, while the enemy comes rushing on with renovated hopes and whetted ferocity.

I charge you, sir, with having become, without duly weighing the disastrous consequences, one of the principal agents to render effective this policy so fatal to the State and people whom you in part represent. I charge you with associating yourself with *known and pledged Abolitionists*, for the purpose of making a President by the joint votes of the people of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North; a policy which is prostrating the South, handcuffed and bound, at the feet of her eternal, implacable, and sleepless foe!

I do not make this charge without the proofs. The authenticity of the following document has, I believe, never been denied by you, although it has been for months before the public eye:

"WASHINGTON, January 24, 1840.

Sir: The undersigned, an Executive Committee, appointed by the Opposition members of Congress, have taken the liberty of appointing you an Executive and Corresponding Committee for your county, and we have the honor of enclosing you a prospectus for the Madisonian. We recommend that paper to the confidence and support of the opponents of the Administration throughout the country. The committee attach much importance to a general circulation of the Madisonian, and other political pamphlets, circulated to enlighten the public mind. The subscribers which you may procure (and we doubt not, considering the cheapness and ability of the paper, they will be many) will be entitled, gratis, to all such pamphlets.

"We have confidence that it will afford you pleasure to aid us in our efforts to rescue the administration of the Government from the hands of the present imbecile and corrupt incumbents. With the aid of an honest and fearless press, these efforts, we trust, will be successful. We are aware that the acceptance of this appointment may subject you to some sacrifice: your patriotism is a sufficient guarantee that it will be borne with cheerfulness. The consideration that we are in the service of an injured and crushed people, should animate us in the use of every honorable exertion to effect the common object in view—the restoration of the Government to the hands of her patriot Presidents.

Your obedient servants,

R. GARLAND, LA., LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MS.,  
JOHN BELL, TENN., TRUMAN SMITH, CONN.,  
J. M. BOTTS, VA., CHAS. NAYLOR, PENN.,  
THOS. CORWIN, OHIO., J. C. CLARK, N. Y.,  
M. H. GRINNELL, N. Y., Committee."

The fact of your association as one of a grand electioneering committee for the whole Union, with the gentlemen whose names are appended to this paper, has been confirmed by the publication of sundry other papers bearing the same signatures, and is conclusively established.

Passing over the palpable fact, that this committee was appointed by the whole party in Congress calling themselves "Whigs," including the most rabid Abolitionists from the North, I take the political character of the members of the committee themselves, as conclusive evidence of the foul combination I have charged.

I assert, and I have the proof to show, that no less than THREE of this committee which is laboring night and day to overthrow this Administration, and make a President by Abolition votes are PLEDGED ABOLITIONISTS.

TRUMAN SMITH, come to the bar of the people and state by what right or title you are the associate of J. M. Botts in enlightening the South by your circulars and handbills, and asking her confiding people to vote for your candidate for the Presidency! When you were a candidate for the seat in Congress now held by you, Messrs. Horace Cowles, P. Canfield and John



Braddock, "a committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society," in a letter dated "Hartford, March 4th, 1839," put to you the following questions, viz:

"1. Are you in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?"

"2. Are you opposed to admitting into the Union of any new State whose Constitution tolerates slavery?"

The following is an extract from your reply, dated Litchfield, March 19th, 1839, viz:

"I feel no difficulty in communicating my views touching questions of indisputable right, where there can be neither concession nor compromise, and such other matters as are of a nature so plain and palpable that the whole community, especially with us, will be likely to unite in the same result.

"I can therefore say that, in common with those who have had an agency in bringing my name before the public, I consider slavery as a great and crying evil, the abrogation of which is a 'consummation devoutly to be wished,' that it is a sad commentary on those principles of freedom and equality which were inscribed by our ancestors as a frontlet upon our institutions, that the words of the Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia, are sufficiently broad to clothe that body with power to annihilate (should they deem it expedient) this evil at the seat of Government; that the introduction of a foreign, independent and sovereign State into our Union is totally unauthorized by the Constitution; and if it were otherwise, the measure would be inexpedient if the effect would be to extend and aggravate the disease which all would extirpate, if possible, from our system; and especially do I think that the people should enjoy the unalienable rights of speech, petition, and the press, that these sacred immunities ought not to be trifled with, nor frittered away, that no tyrannous majority should establish an 'Atherton gag,' nor lawless mob trample under foot peaceable and unoffending citizens, assembled to concentrate upon the dark recesses of slavery all the effulgence of reason, religion, and truth.

"With respect to the admission of New States tolerating slavery to a participation of the blessings of the Federal compact, I would observe, that no such application will be made, except by the Territory of Florida, for many years to come; and if she shall present herself, as Arkansas did, with a Constitution denying to her Legislature the power of emancipation, and passing an irreversible sentence of bondage against a hapless race, I should dread the responsibility of giving her a place among the stars of our Union.

To the same questions your colleague, Mr. Brockway, gave the following answer, viz:

"In reply to your first question, I have no hesitation in saying that, believing as I do, in the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, I am in favor of its abolition as soon as such measure can be accomplished consistently with the good of the whole country.—Two resolutions passed by the last Legislature, had my hearty support and approbation, and embody my sentiments on this subject. They were in the words following:

"Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to exercise the same as soon as it can be done consistently with the best good of the whole country.

"To your second question, I reply that I am not in favor of the admission of any new State into the Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery."

These, and similar replies from your associates on the Federal Whig ticket, satisfied the Abolitionists, secured to you their votes, and placed you in Congress.

JOHN C. CLARK, stand up, and tell Mr. Botts and the people of the South, what you meant by your address to the Electors of Chenango county, voluntarily written on the 3d day of November, 1838, while you were a candidate for the seat you now hold, from which the following is an extract, viz:

"The right of petition is dear, and secured to the American people. Its rejection by the British Crown was one cause of serious complaint by our Revolutionary fathers. I will never consent to its denial or abridgment; but sustain it in its fullest latitude, without reference to condition or color.

"The exclusive right given by the Constitution to Congress, to legislate for the district of Columbia, authorizes that body to abolish slavery in that District.—The period when that power will be exercised, I trust is not remote; and when that period arrives, should I hold a seat in Congress, the appeals of the free, the humane, and the oppressed, shall not be made in vain."

By covertly circulating this pledge among the Abolitionists, you secured their votes, and became the associate of Mr. Botts in Congress, and upon the grand Federal Executive Committee.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL is an old political offender. He was one of the Committee in the Massa-

chusetts Legislature in 1814, which recommended the infamous Hartford Convention, acted fully with the Federal party of that day, and entered madly into their mad projects. One of the grievances they then complained of was, that the South had an undue share of power in the constitutional appointment of representation in Congress, and the Hartford Convention made a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to strip the South of a portion of its present power as also to prevent the admission into the Union as new States tolerating slavery.

In the Fall of 1838, when Mr. Saltonstall was a candidate for the station now held by him, the following questions were put to him by direction of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Convention, viz:

"1. Are you in favor of the immediate emancipation of the enslaved in the District of Columbia and the Territory of Florida?"

"2. Do you believe that Congress has power to abolish the slave trade between the States, and are you in favor of the immediate exercise of that power?"

"3. Are you in favor of such additional legislation as may be needed to cause the immediate and effectual prohibition of the slave trade between the United States and Texas?"

"4. Do you think it would be the duty of a member of the next Congress to take the earliest possible opportunity to make and sustain a motion to instruct the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave trade in that District; and if this fails, to himself, if possible, bring in and support a bill to that effect; and if this should be ineffectual, to seize every proper opportunity under the rules of the House to urge this question upon the consideration of that body."

To these questions, Mr. Saltonstall, on the 1st Nov., made a long reply, the substance of which is embraced in the following extracts, viz:

"As to the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, I have never had any doubt, and did not suppose, until recently, that it could be made a question, or that the exercise of the power would be opposed on that ground. I think it clear, also, as a general principle, that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the Territories.

"The question as to the constitutional power of Congress to abolish the slave trade between the States is one of more difficulty.

"But, not to enlarge, from what examination I have given the subject, my present opinion is, that Congress has the power to prohibit the slave trade between the States.

"Those powers with which the Constitution has invested Congress relate to vastly important subjects.—None more so can come under their consideration.—Surely no reason can be found in their great importance, why they should not be exercised. However delicate, exciting, or complicated, questions in relation to slavery may be, or may be made, they ought, in my opinion, to be brought before Congress, and to be made the subject of full, free, and deliberate discussions in that legislative body, which alone has the power to remedy these evils. No one who has noticed the 'signs of the times,' and the progress of opinion concerning slavery, not only in the United States, but throughout the civilized world, can doubt but these subjects must be brought forward, and that Congress must, and will, eventually exercise their constitutional power in relation to them. I do not now see what is to be gained by delay, or how these questions are to become less difficult or complicated by postponement. On the contrary, with my present views, I am of opinion that Congress ought immediately to exercise its full constitutional powers, by efficient legislation on the subject of slavery.

"I have always considered it a sufficient ground for want of confidence in the President of the U. States, that in entering on the duties of his office, he made the gratuitous declaration, in effect, that he should veto any bill which had for its object the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—the most objectionable sentiment ever avowed by a Chief Magistrate of this nation.

"If the slave trade is carried on between the U. S. and Texas, such additional legislation ought immediately to be held as may be necessary and effectual to put a stop to it."

Here, Sir, is conclusive testimony that no less than THREE out of your eight associates on the "Executive Committee," are PLEDGED ABOLITIONISTS! It is believed that two others, making a majority of the whole body, are of the same character; but not having conclusive testimony to prove it, I shall not name them. Certain it is, that Thomas Corwin is the candidate of the Abolitionists in Ohio for Governor.

Do you doubt the sincerity of these pledges? Do you believe these men avowed principles they secretly abhor, and promised the Abolitionists what they did not intend to perform? If so, why have you joined your name with theirs for the purpose of giving credence and weight to electioneering papers? Could you compatibly with your own honor, or in justice to the country, unite with men to instruct the people who, in your

hearts, you believed had obtained the votes of their constituents by pledges which they did not intend to perform! You, sir, are not at liberty to question their sincerity. You must look upon them as intending to be true to their pledges—as the deadly enemies of the dearest interests of your constituents and of the South—as the chosen leaders of those fanatics, who will, if they can, liberate your slaves, even by fire and sword. Yes, sir, you have associated yourself with men who stand pledged to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, if they can; to interdict the transportation of slaves from one State to another; to oppose the admission into the Union of any new State wherein slavery exists; to oppose the transportation of slaves to Texas—in fine, men who have given all the material pledges which Abolitionists have asked; to those artfully designed measures which are intended to prepare the way for the grand drama of Abolition, at whatever hazard, throughout the slaveholding States. Already the fanatics of the North are heard to abjure the Constitution and repudiate the Union; if the one or the other shall be found to obstruct the progress of what they call the holy cause; already they disclaim responsibility for any blood that may be shed in their mad crusade. Already they invoke the names of God and religion to sanctify a course which leads directly to rebellion and murder—already are many of them imbued with the frenzied zeal, which in Europe, induced hundreds of thousands of infuriated men, with Peter the Hermit and his successor at their head, to precipitate themselves upon Asia, for the purpose of rescuing the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the infidels.

And you, a Southern man and a Virginian—a Representative of the country threatened to be desolated by a fanaticism more relentless and bloody than the barbarism of the Goths and Vandals, make yourself the associate of the LEADERS in this crusade against your own constituents; thus giving them, character, courage, and strength. You put your name with theirs on papers designed to influence the people of the South—your or your confederates send their franked packets to delude the victims they are watching to destroy—you make yourself one of them, their friend, their ally, their confidential counsellor, their active assistant, in measures calculated, whatever may be your intentions, to extend their influence and establish their power. Do you doubt that such is the effect of the grand drama, commencing with the nomination of Harrison at Harrisburg through the influence of the Abolitionists, which the Executive Committee of Abolitionists and Southern Whigs, of which you are a member, was appointed to sustain? Probably you have not seen the evidences of this fact, and I submit a few of them for your own inspection:

Upon the announcement of the results of the Harrisburg Convention, the Liberator, published at Boston, said:

"We regard this (Harrison's nomination over Clay,) as another important sign of the times—as a signal defeat of the slaveocracy power in that convention. Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated. We have faith to believe that NO SLAVEHOLDER WILL EVER AGAIN BE PERMITTED TO FILL THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE IN THIS REPUBLIC."

The Emancipator, published at New York, said: "Well, the agony is over and Henry Clay is—laid on the shelf. No man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the anti-slavery feeling of the North which has done it, in connection with his own ostentatious and infamous pro-slavery demonstrations in Congress. Praise to God, for a great anti-slavery victory! A man of high talents, of great distinction, of long political services, of boundless personal popularity, has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this Republic, on account of his devotion to slavery. Set up a monument of progress there! Let the winds tell the tale. Let the slaveholders hear the news. Let foreign nations hear it. Let O'Connell hear it. Let the slaves hear it. A SLAVEHOLDER IS INCAPACITATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE U. S. The reign of slaveocracy is hastening to a close.

The Philanthropist at Cincinnati summed up the matter in the following words, viz:

"The views of anti-slavery Editors regarding the Harrisburg nomination, should be known by our readers. They all, we believe, recognise the fact that the rejection of Mr. Clay, and the retention of Gen. Harrison, the candidate of the Opposition, are, to some extent, a concession to the spirit of liberty in the North."

The Liberator said, in February last: "It will be remembered that in balloting for the candidate at Harrisburg, all the delegates from the slaveholding States voted for Clay on every trial, until a choice was effected. The South then was defeated in all its wishes. It tried to get a slaveholder nominated and could not succeed, SOLELY BECAUSE HE WAS A SLAVEHOLDER."

The following is a part of a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Anti-slavery society at their annual meeting, viz:



"Resolved, That we regard the refusal of the Harrisburg Convention to nominate Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency as a signal and glorious triumph of truth over error, of liberty over slavery, and we believe the course of that man on the subject of slavery has completely blighted all his fondly-cherished hopes of becoming the Chief Magistrate of this nation," &c., &c.

Passing over a volume of similar testimony, I come to the report of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-slavery Society, made at their late annual meeting in New York, an extract of which is published in the late Anti-slavery Reporter of the present month. This document being the embodiment of the views of Abolitionists for the whole country, holds the following language, viz:

"We declare our entire conviction that THE CAUSE itself, for which the Society was formed, and to which it is therefore merely secondary, is advancing in the public with GREAT RAPIDITY AND POWER.—The rejection of Henry Clay—a slaveholder and defender of slavery—IS A WAYMARK IN OUR HISTORY."

"The peaceful delivery of that portion of the Hon. W. Slade's speech which presses the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia with its insertion in the columns of the National Intelligencer, shows the beginning of a change in the feelings of slaveholders. The diminished vote by which the Congressional gag was carried at the present session, proves that the North is less servile than it was."

And had the committee known the fact, would they not have alluded to the mingling of Abolitionists and Southerners on the grand Harrison Committee as exhibiting a progressive "change in the feelings of slaveholders," and as the strongest evidence that "THE CAUSE" is advancing "with great rapidity and power."

You see, sir, that a shout of exultation burst from the ranks of mad Abolition when they saw that an American Statesman was rejected as a candidate for the Presidency merely because he was a slaveholder!—This proscription of the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, and the Madisons of the South, filled them with irrepressible delight, and in their ecstasy they called on the winds to "tell the tale!" And as the demon passed over Washington to announce the tidings to "slaves" and "the slaveholder" of the sunny region, he smiled at seeing John M. Botis, John Bell and Rice Garland, in concert with Truman Smith, J. C. Clark, and Leverett Saltonstall, taking the most effective steps to consummate the victory!

One would think that the proscription of a candidate every other way preferable and preferred merely because he was a slaveholder, would have induced every man of the South who regards the equality secured to him by the Constitution, to repudiate and denounce the proceedings of the Harrisburg Convention as in the highest degree wrongful and insulting to their country. Yet, submission to that act of proscription, humiliating and degrading as it was, ought to be considered but as a feather compared with the essential and all-pervading interests put in jeopardy by an union, for any purpose, with the leaders of Abolitionism.

All the South justly looks upon the attack on slavery in the District of Columbia as an attack upon the outworks of the Southern States; to be followed, if successful, by a general assault upon their domestic institutions.

It looks upon the means taken to accomplish this end as directly calculated and evidently designed to excite discontent, rebellion, and servile war. Every thing that encourages and strengthens the Abolitionists, aggravates the danger and places in jeopardy, not only the property of every Southern man, but his life and the lives of his wife and children. God forbid that I should charge you with designing to produce rebellion and murder by your open association with Abolitionists; but I beg you seriously to reflect, whether you are not blindly contributing to that result. I beg you to look back at the past, look at your associates, look at their pledges, consider the consequences if they were carried out, and then determine whether it be compatible with your duty to the people of Virginia longer to associate with Messrs. Smith, Clarke, and Saltonstall, in the support of their candidate, and whether you do not insult that people by invoking the aid of such men to teach them for whom they shall vote as President!—You cannot doubt the end to which their pledges and all the movements of their Abolition constituents directly tend. Have you forgotten the horrors of Southampton? Let me refresh your memory:

Extract of a letter from the senior Editor of the Richmond Whig, dated Jerusalem, Southampton Court-house, Thursday evening, August 25th, 1831.

"Here, for the first time, we learned the extent of the insurrection, and the mischief perpetrated. Rumor had infinitely exaggerated the first, swelling the number of negroes to 1000 or 1200 men; and representing its ramifications as embracing several of the adjacent counties, particularly Isle of Wight and Greenville; but it was hardly in the power of rumor itself to exaggerate the atrocities which have been perpetrated by the insurgents. Whole families, fathers, mothers, sons,

daughters, suckling babes, and school children, butchered, thrown into heaps, and left to be devoured by hogs and dogs, or to putrify on the spot. At Mr. Levi Waller's his wife and ten children were murdered and piled in one bleeding heap on his floor.

"All these children were not Mr. Waller's. A school was kept near his house, at which, and between which and his house, the ruthless villains murdered several of the helpless children."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Norfolk, (one of a volunteer company,) dated Southampton, August 26th, 1831.

"We saw several children whose brains were knocked out, and we have accounts of the murder of sixty-eight men, women and children."

Here, sir, is a specimen of practical ABOLITION. It is a scene which may be expected whenever black conquers white, or the spirit of darkness prevails over light. It is a scene which will become as broad as your land, whenever the means used by the present sect of Abolitionists produce their natural effect. And you and your Southern associates, Bell and Garland, are blindly aiding this fell spirit in its bloody progress! You have leagued with pledged Abolitionists to communicate the victory over the South, achieved by that sect at Harrisburg! You not only submit to the proscription of all Southern men from the Presidency, but you divide the South, lessen its moral, political, and physical powers, and blindly give aid, comfort, assistance, courage, and strength to the fanatics whose knives are whetted for the throats of your people!

What do you expect to gain by a course so full of degradation and danger to the proud and intelligent people whom you have the honor to represent? What interest of that people has Mr. Van Buren assailed, that you treat him as less worthy of their confidence than pledged Abolitionists? Does he not agree with them in hostility to a National Bank, Internal Improvements by the General Government, an oppressive Tariff?—And on the vital subject of Abolition has he not pledged himself to defend the rights of the South as a President of the U. S. ought, by a veto upon any act of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? Is it possible that the rights and interests of the South could be more safe under any other man as President? Is it probable that they would be as safe in the hands of a candidate nominated through the influence of the Abolitionists, and sustained by their pledged leaders?

Or do you agree with your friend, co-committee man and wire-worrier in the Harrison cause, Mr. Saltonstall, that it is "a sufficient ground for want of confidence in the President of the U. S., (Mr. Van Buren) that in entering on the duties of his office that he should veto any bill which had for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?" Do you think with him, that this is "the most objectionable sentiment ever avowed by the Chief Magistrate of this nation?" If you do, I am sure your constituents and the people of the South do not. I am sure that they will rally behind this certain and impregnable defence, instead of being tempted by aspirants to office, gamblers upon elections, or men blinded with prejudice and passion, to place their dearest interests in the hands of the candidate of Smith, Clark, and Saltonstall, who has lately avowed, in a public speech in Cleveland, Ohio, that he "WILL NOT VETO ANY BILL WHICH CONGRESS MAY PASS!"

People of the South, choose which you will have for President, Mr. Van Buren, who is publicly pledged to veto any bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or Gen. Harrison, who is publicly pledged to veto no bill which Congress may pass.

AMOS KENDALL.

Federal Respect for Popular Intelligence; or, what the Whigs in reality think of the "Log Cabin" Boys.

In the Whig of July 9, is a correspondent from Gloucester, who thus speaks of one of two gentlemen, whose names had been put on the Whig Vigilance Committee, without their consent, and who, not entertaining the sentiments of the Whig party, and of course unwilling to serve them, had written to the Editors of the Whig, saying, "we beg to be excused," &c. The Whig itself had first denounced them, as a "pair of Ritchie's dupes, put on the Whig committee by mistake," and the correspondent in question follows it up in this wise: "He (Mr. Brooke was the gentleman) never wrote such a letter in his life.—He may have signed it, but that is all. He don't know what a Committee of Vigilance is, nor can he tell you the meaning of the word aid, and knows very little of the word guardianship; he can't tell who is a Federalist; and he is as ignorant of what Abolition means as a native of one of the South Sea Islands—and, to cap the climax, he does not know which of the two was amended a few years ago—namely, the State or U. S. Constitution." This is a perfect illustration of the respect entertained by the Whig party for the tenants of that humble dwelling constructed of "logs," and by the aid of which they are now endeavoring to make "fools and asses" of the people, as a means of begetting "enthusiasm," for the "man-selling candidate" of the "man-buying party."

RICHMOND, Va., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

"A wise and frugal Government which shall restrain men from injuring one another; shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement; and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government.—MR. JEFFERSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Democratic Association of the City of Richmond to their Brethren in Virginia.

Friends and Fellow-citizens—We have arrived at an epoch in the condition of our country, which demands the best exertions of all her sons. They are now called upon to decide, whether they will adhere to the principles which Virginia established as the landmarks of the Constitution in '98; or, whether they will permit all her State Rights' principles to be prostrated by the loose and latitudinous doctrines of the Federal party? In such an issue, what Republican, who values the glory of his State or the salvation of her principles, can remain inactive? How can WE hesitate to speak? We have before our eyes, the extraordinary exertions of the Opposition. We see the humbug log cabin, which is erected on the main street of your Metropolis. We see their Tippecanoe Club strong in numbers, abounding in resources, ardent in zeal, desperate in their expedients, constantly engaged in devising means for the accomplishment of their designs. We see them pouring out deceptive documents, in order to mislead the People. In a word, what efforts are they not prepared to make? What bounds are set to their frantic enthusiasm?

But we view all these efforts without dismay. Small as our numbers in this City may be in comparison of those of the Opposition, we yet form a strong and spirited Association, whose zeal and energies are equal to theirs. We feel strong in the justice of our cause.—We are united in principle. We fly the flag of the Old Dominion, and already we are increasing in our numbers, kindling with new spirit, and prepared to do battle to the last. We are animated also by our confidence in the great body of the yeomanry of the land, who maintain the same principles as we do, from the seashore to the banks of the Ohio. As one proof of our zeal, as well as our confidence in our brethren, we beg leave to address them a few respectful observations.

We have seen, with great pleasure, the efforts which are making to hold Conventions in the Electoral Districts. The Caroline District has struck the first ball, and her Convention is to meet on the 22d instant. The District of Norfolk holds its meeting on the 23d. The Democracy of Frederick have made preparations for a great gathering also on the 23d. A Convention has been called in the Districts of Sussex, of Bedford, of Louisa, and in the Northwest. The Republicans of Botetourt, have invited a meeting at Fincastle.—Our own Association, has recommended a Convention to meet in Hanover, on the 1st. Thursday of August. We have every reason to believe that the ball will gather new impulse as it goes, and that every section of the State will have an opportunity of hearing the merits of the present controversy, and the principles which should enter into the decision, freely and fully discussed, before the election. Is there no danger, however, lest some of these Conventions should interfere with each other? We would, therefore, respectfully recommend them to be held at such times, as may be best calculated to permit the fullest attendance to be given to all. We would especially recommend them to be held in such a manner, as may least interfere with the General Convention at Charlottesville, which is to meet on the 9th of September.

This great movement seems to meet with cordial support. Several of the County Committees and popular meetings, have expressed their confidence in its results. Spotsylvania has appointed a strong delegation to the Charlottesville Convention.

Franklin and Louisa has, each of them, selected more than thirty of her strongest Republicans to attend it. Other counties have appointed delegates, or are about to do so. But we regard the Convention as so important a movement, that we cannot forbear to present to your consideration some of the benefits which may be expected from its labors. The Convention is to meet at a central point of the State, which is convenient to most sections of the commonwealth. It will meet at a time, when most of the lowland visitors are returning from the Western Springs; and precisely at the moment which is calculated to give us a regular and seasonable organization, on the eve of the battle.

We shall bring together information from every part of the State, which is necessary to enlighten and to animate all our citizens. We shall be informed of the last humbug or stratagem, which is employed by the Opposition—and thus we seize the earliest means to expose and to arrest it. We bring together, as to one central point, the various documents and publications, which it is desirable to circulate at once among the people—and means must be taken to obtain them, for the purpose of distribution. We have delegates, from every section of the State, informing us of their prospects, assisting



our estimates, cheering our spirits, putting down the arrogant boasts of the Whigs, and communicating light, animation and confidence, not only to our friends in Virginia, but to every portion of the Union. The Convention will prepare and send forth an animated exposition of our principles and our prospects. The members will catch inspiration from each other, and communicate it to their constituents. They will recommend a regular organization of the Committees in each county, for the purpose of bringing the voters to the polls, of challenging bad and suspicious voters, and of carrying out other measures which may be necessary to secure the success of the Republican party. With these impressions of the benefits which may be anticipated from the meeting of a General Convention, we cannot too earnestly recommend it to our brethren in every county to carry out the suggestion of the Central Committee, and to adopt the earliest and most efficient means for sending a full delegation of their ablest men to the Charlottesville Convention. Let it be prosecuted with all the energy, which its importance demands; and we anticipate the most auspicious results from its meeting. Are not the Electoral Conventions, about to assemble, eminently fitted for promoting this object? We invite them in the most earnest manner to recommend it to all their constituents.

We feel perfectly justified, Fellow-citizens, in making this appeal to your patriotism. We can scarcely incur the reproach of assumption or of arrogance.—The important crisis to which we have arrived, must grant us all some dispensation from the strict rules of etiquette. We have no ambition to lead you—for, we would follow any leader, where Truth points the way. We come forward, only to commune with you upon our common interests. If our zeal should outstrip our discretion, in the eyes of the most fastidious man, we plead that it is an honest zeal—and that the times demand it of every citizen, whether he lives upon the mountain tops or upon the sands of the seashore, whether he is a resident of the country or of the town, whether he be a private citizen or the member of a Democratic Association, to come forward and lay his mite on the altar of his country. All that any Republican ought to desire, is, to do his duty in a contest where so much is at stake. Upon this issue, rests all that we cherish of those great State Right principles, which have constituted the glory of Virginia and the safety of the Union.

City of Richmond, July 21st, 1840.

#### Movements of the Democracy.

At a meeting of the majority of the committee appointed by the Democratic party of the county of Hanover, to invite guests to the dinner proposed to be given to Messrs. Roane and Calhoun, held at Goodall's, on the 16th July, 1840, the committee having proceeded immediately on their appointment to the discharge of their duties, and having considered it advisable to fix on the day and place of the meeting of the Electoral Convention for this District, for the proposed dinner, have invited such guests as they supposed would be most acceptable to their party, accordingly. It having been proposed, however, to change the day of the meeting of that Convention from the 4th to the 6th of August, and the committee having under the influence of the same considerations, determined to change the day of the dinner, in conformity, and invited some portion of the guests, accordingly, report these facts for the information of the committee of Arrangements, and the public—and especially request such of the guests as have been invited for the former day, to consider themselves invited to "the Junction House, in this county, on the 6th day of August next."

By the Committee of Invitation of the Democratic Party of Hanover County.

The Democrats of Richmond are requested to unite in the celebration—and for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, a committee of three for each ward, was appointed on Friday night, by the Democratic Association.

A Democratic Dinner is to be given at Brentsville, Prince William, to-morrow. Messrs. Grundy, Anderson, Waterson, Turney, &c., have promised to attend. There are extensive arrangements making to have a Public Democratic Dinner at Winchester on the 23d. Several members of Congress are expected to attend. The District Convention of Portsmouth meets also on the 23d. We are proud to see the Democracy almost every where in motion.

In several additional counties meetings are called for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Charlottesville Convention.

A Correspondent, one of the best informed citizens of Montgomery, promises us at least one thousand majority in that District in November. A Correspondent from Clarksburg, ridicules the late efforts which have been made by W. C. Rives & Co., to revolutionize Harrison county. He says that these "log cabin and hard-cider gentry" made a great display on the 25th June, but the people are disgusted with their proceedings, and they have made some Van Buren votes.

And yet they come!—The silence of the Mum candidate and the mummery of his followers, are making converts to the Republican party every day, in every

State. We have before us a note from 11 Hoosiers of Indiana, who declare off from the Whig ticket, "being perfectly disgusted at the 'log cabin' parades, and cries of 'hard cider.'"—The Lancaster (O.) Eagle has a similar certificate from 11 other Hoosiers of Warren county.—Messrs. Yates of Miami county, and Nott of Clermont county, O., have published their abandonment of the Whigs. The Coshocton (O.) Democrat contains a card from Messrs. Cochran and Richardson, declaring off, in utter disgust at one of "these log cabin, hard cider, and corn bread celebrations, accompanied with Tippecanoe songs." Messrs. Thomas and Harrol address the Columbus Statesmen, and declare that "being disgusted at the log cabin shows, and other fooleries of the Whig party," they too are off!—and so are two Grebaughs of Marietta, Ohio.—And so are John Frank and five others, of Putnam co., Indiana, 27th June, who recently attended a log raising, and were disgusted with the scene.—So likewise John White and 10 others of Rush co., In., on the 13th June.—Indeed, the papers East and West are teeming with so many similar certificates, that we are unable to republish them—eight of these dissenters of Ridgville, June 20, are noticed in the Columbus Statesman. Among the last of the renunciations is the following from the Ohio Statesman:

"I have heretofore supported the Whig party and Gen. Harrison as their candidate, but I am now convinced that Harrison has never been a supporter of our Democratic administrations or Democratic principles, and that he is now the candidate of the Federal party—therefore, I cannot support him longer. I cannot support a corrupt, vacillating, oppressive paper currency, and therefore I cannot vote with those who do sustain such a currency. I cannot join in the erection of mimic cabins, sing Tippecanoe songs, or raise the shout of hard cider to deceive the people. Therefore, I cannot go with the party that does these things. I wish to know distinctly the principles of the candidate I support; therefore I cannot vote for him who 'is to make no further declaration of principles while occupying his present position.'" I shall vote for the Dutchman of Kinderhook and the real hero of the Thames.

JOHN J. KELLEY.

Millcreek Township, Union Co."

Dr. Roadcap of Rockingham, (Va.) protests against being put on the Whig Committee of Vigilance, and declares, that "It will require better reasons than the faults which are ascribed to the measures of the present wise and patriotic administration, and the misrepresentations of the Federal Whig party, or the disgusting exhibitions of 'log cabins' and 'hard cider,' to humbug and gull a plain and unsuspecting yeomanry." These log cabins; these monuments of the folly of the Whigs, and of their contempt for the understanding of the People (see one of them on the Main street of the Metropolis of Virginia) are disgusting to a free People. Some of the Whigs here admit, that it is a humbug, as in fact it is. They must manage their own affairs in their own way—but we remind them of the fate of the log cabin, which was built in Breadalbane, Fulton county, N. Y. On the 4th July, some 100 Feds., (ashamed of the disgusting spectacle,) "in a peaceable and quiet manner, surrounded their log cabin, tore it from its foundation, and buried it without the honors of war. This log cabin was two days old, and was fairly murdered in infancy."

A letter from a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, dated Nashville, June 25, (says the Augusta Constitutionalist) states, that "Our struggle will be a fierce and a hard one, but I have entire confidence that we shall carry the State in November, by an increased majority over that of the last August election." The Whigs brag there—they brag here—they brag every where.—But, Republicans of Virginia! despise such braggarts, and do your duty. Rouse every where—Organize! ORGANIZE! and we will teach these Federalists and their renegade allies, that Old Virginia is not to be moved from her moorings by every "wind of doctrine," and every humbug of a reckless Opposition.

#### THE SUB-TREASURY BILL A LAW.

It does seem to us, that every citizen who values the peace and quiet of our country, whatever may have heretofore been his opinion as regards this measure, should, now that it has become a law, be not only willing, but anxious to give it a fair trial. It is the antagonist measure of a National Bank, which is not only unconstitutional, but has been twice tried, with much of mischief and excitement to the country. This measure is not liable to constitutional objections, and has never been effectually tried. Ought not, then, every good and virtuous citizen be willing to give a fair trial to a measure deemed to be of so much importance as this, by such men as Silas Wright, Thos. Benton, Mr. Buchanan and J. C. Calhoun? If fairly tried, and it should fail, the country could then, by amendment, settle down upon a National Bank—Otherwise, there never can be quiet or composure. We invoke, therefore, all men of all parties, for the sake of our common country, and to avoid for the future a repetition of the disgraceful scenes that are now enacting over the land to humbug the people, to surrender their objections to Mr. Van Buren, and give this Independent Treasury a fair trial. It cannot be expected, that the paper-money interest, if it should get control of the Government, will deal fairly by this scheme; or, if it did, and it should be repealed, the hard-money party would be satisfied. Therefore, let those who have proposed and carried the measure, work it out, and if it should fail, then the country can, with unanimity and good feeling, adopt

some other plan, even the antagonist plan by an amendment of the Constitution. Let all who then value the peace of their country sustain Martin Van Buren in the coming struggle, and solve the problem of an independent use of our own money. We are firmly persuaded it will succeed, and that its beneficial effects will be felt throughout the whole country. It will insure to labor its full reward. It will check unwise importations. It will make the Government economical. It will keep down the Tariff. With it, the Government can carry on no works of Internal Improvement. It will increase the metallic basis and quiet the country, by treating all classes alike. Then let us try it. It can do no harm, we sincerely believe, and if it should, can be repealed, having no charter like a Bank, to defy the power which created it. It cannot unite with the Bank money-power of the country, because the opposite of that in principle; and will thus afford one of the happiest balances that could possibly exist in our Government. Whilst it would and could make no war upon any interest whatever, it would prove in the hands of the People the club of Hercules, with which to defend themselves. Like the jaw-bone of the ass, with which Sampson slew the Philistines, it must in a time of danger avail them much. It would place in their hands a power to check the growth of privilege and political aristocracy. It would make the People independent of the Banks, and place the liberties of the country on a firm foundation. The People should cling to it as their only refuge from the oppression of a monied aristocracy. We read in the Scriptures of a wise man who built his house on a rock—the winds blew—the rains fell—and that house stood firm. Such will be an Independent Treasury properly administered, in case of commercial and financial embarrassments, brought on the country by the extravagance and folly of the non-productive classes. It is a measure of exact justice to all, bearing with no undue hardship upon any, whilst it secures the Government from bankruptcy. Those who oppose it, are like unto the man who built his house on a sandy foundation—the winds blew and the rains came and beat upon that house, and it fell. The Whigs have been guilty of the egregious folly of re-constructing their house on this same foundation, which has thrice given away, and have done all in their power to erect another on the same unfortunate spot. But, the people of this country have said, No; we will not be guilty of the folly to aid in such a work. We will profit by experience. We will select a rock, as did the wise man in Scripture, and put up a permanent building, capable of withstanding any shock.—But in what does the Sub-Treasury consist? In a simple proposition to collect the dues of the Federal Government in the constitutional currency; to keep them in constitutional places, under the custody of constitutional agents, to be disbursed according to the laws of the people's Representatives in Congress. In other words, it only asserts the proposition, that the people have a better right to their own money than banking corporations. A bill for this same purpose was passed by Congress, and approved by Gen. Washington in 1789, and was the law until 1816, though the practice was otherwise, under the loose construction given it by Gen. Hamilton, a Federalist, and Secretary of the Treasury; a construction, which made bank paper "gold and silver only." This is the Sub-Treasury. The Constitution only gives Congress the power of "issuing coin and regulating the value thereof;" but this provision of the Constitution is to be disregarded, because our opponents allege, that, if not, the bank dividends will not be so large, and consequently, the measure will be one of hostility to the banks. But this is not so. The contrary has been clearly demonstrated by the most eminent men in our country, and among them the President himself. It may, to some extent, affect their circulation and decrease their dividends in nominal amount, but the difference will be offset by the appreciation of the circulating medium, then known to rest on a given basis of specie. We contend, that the scheme of a Treasury, based only on the metals of the nation, is eminently calculated to retain a large amount of them in circulation, and thereby benefit the banks, and through them, the PEOPLE, by confining their issues and business within safe and reasonable limits; otherwise, the same wild spirit of speculation, which has, for the last 10 years, been running broadcast through the land, will ultimately destroy their credit altogether. But, aside from this, should this great Union of ours bow itself in humble submission to a league of corporations, by endorsing their "promises to pay" as a means of making its dues available? Never! Never! Though indeed the banks should complain in earnest of the measure.

We hope, that many who have heretofore opposed this measure, will, now that it has become a law, be willing to see it tried for the reasons we have stated, and support Mr. Van Buren's re-election in the fall, as a means of obtaining so desirable an object.

The Federal papers not content with telling a lie a time, upon Mr. Van Buren, have been parading two dozen in their columns. What gullets they think the people must have!



## WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW.

As—John Anderson says, Joe.

When this old hat was new, then I heard my mother say,  
Mechanics stuck close to work, and seldom went astray;  
No growling bears prowled through the land—Loafers then were  
few;

And every thing went on so snug, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, by hammer and by hand,  
Each b-a-ksmith and mechanic lad, thr-ought our happy land,  
Stuck to his av-oid or his last, and never hard times knew;  
For banks were scarce as white black birds, when this old hat was  
new.

When this old hat was new, shipplasters were not born;  
And working-men looked smiling then, as a rosy summer's morn;  
For speculators on the poor, if any, were but few;  
And rogues gave way to honest men, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, no orphan cried in vain;  
But ears were open to their wrongs, whenever they'd complain.  
No strong marked lines were heard of, then, but such as Nature  
drew—

"All men were equal" in those days when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, the widow had no fears,  
That "marble steps and palaces" would rise up from "her tears."  
Then rogues were not so bold; for justice was more true;  
And honest labor felt secure, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, the people used to say—  
The Federalists no better were, than Tories in their day;  
But now they take the name of *Whig*; a title, most untrue—  
And one at which they loudly scoffed, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Bill Harrison was a Fed—  
The enemy of every man who labored for his bread;  
And if the people of Ohio have kept their records true,  
He'd sell white men for debt and cost, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Dan. Webster was the man  
Best fitted in the Old Bay State, to lead the Federal clan—  
Who brought the British to our coast, by flights that fared up blue;  
And would have sold us to a King, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, of Harrison 'tis said—  
To figure well among the Feds, he wore the black cockade.  
Deny this, Whigs, if you please, but every word is true,  
John Randolph knew your hero well, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Clay lashed these Feds just right;  
And proved that to their country they were enemies in fight.  
But now, from disappointed hopes, he fawns on the vile crew,  
And eats their crumbs—he would 'nt once—when this old hat was  
new.

When this old hat was new, the Federalists did say—  
'Twas wrong to cheer, when yankee arms knocked down Bull's  
array!

That "Madison would a gallows grace," if e'er he got his due.  
Such were your "Democratic Whigs," when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, old Governor *Protest*  
The States invaded, at the head of a numerous British host—  
But in the middle of the fight, what did old North Bend do?  
Lay down his sword and safety seek, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Van Buren was the man  
That cheered with voice and pen the souls of freedom's band.  
And Johnson's sword at bloody *Thames*, did our invaders strew,  
And leave so far the land they soiled, when this old hat was new.

And now, when this old hat is old, these Feds come out and try  
To make us think they are the chaps to guard our liberty.  
Their patriotism, like their legs, their rum, their cider, too,  
Is made to sell, as razors were, when this old hat was new.

Come, then, huzza for Matt. and Dick, the honest and the true,  
And give your thorough votes for those who've always stood by you.  
And then, six hearty cheers we'll give, just as we used to do,  
When first we heard of Adams' fall, when this old hat was new.

## "PAINFUL" IS IT?

Gen. Jackson's letter to the Nashville Union, denying, as had been asserted by the Whigs, that he had abandoned the Administration, and was in favor of the election of Gen. Harrison, is very "painful" to "Geo. Mason" and the "Whig." This is not wonderful; for, exposure is always "painful" to the guilty. But why should not Gen. Jackson speak when misrepresented? Where the impropriety of setting right a perversion or misconception of his opinions? We cannot see where. The Whig very well knows, that it was a common rumor, and believed by some, that Jackson had spoken favorably of Gen. Harrison, in connection with the Presidential question. If, then, the strictures of the Whig be just or merited for correcting this rumor, *a fortiori*, they would be much more so, had Gen. Jackson indeed expressed any preference for Gen. Harrison—a preference, *whenever made known*, the Whig, we venture to predict, will hail as cheerfully as any other paper in this Union. The object of Gen. Jackson's letter, then, was, not to take a part, but to inform the country he had taken no part or expressed any preference in regard to the next President, and the Whig charges "interference" in the very disavowal he makes of any such interference. But, if Gen. Jackson had interfered, and thrown the whole weight of his character and influence in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, he would at least have had Whig authority for it. Have not Messrs. Adams and Clay been engaged in an open war upon Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's administrations ever since they were hurled from power in 1828? Not content to stay at home, and correct errors as to their opinions, the one has been ever since in the Senate of the U. S., and the other in the House of Representatives, exerting all their powerful energies to bring them under the ban of popular disapprobation. Yet the Whig nor "George Mason" can see no impropriety in this? Mr. Adams a Whig Ex-President, and his Secretary, who was President in fact, may not only express their opinions of Mr. Van Buren, but vilify, traduce and slander him from high places, and the Whig can see in it nothing to condemn; but, if Gen. Jackson, who had abstained truly from expressing any opinion, ventures to correct a misrepresentation, it is *all wrong, all dictation*, and absolutely insulting to the people of this country. Will the Whig or "Geo. Mason" be kind enough to inform us, if the letter in question has removed a single

prejudice or softened one sentiment of hostility they entertained towards Mr. Van Buren before it appeared? If not, then why complain of it? Where is the dictation? Does the Whig suppose that others can be influenced by it to support Mr. Van Buren, when the effect on himself is diametrically opposite? We should think the reasoning of the Whig to be *ab inconvenienti*. The Whig attempts to bring the examples of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe to bear against Gen. Jackson in this matter; but the authority is not applicable—and if it were, the Whig would not be borne out; for it is well known, that the Federalists, in the time of Mr. Madison, *as now*, charged that "James the First was using the power and patronage of Government to elect James the Second." We believe it was known also, that Mr. Jefferson favored the election of Mr. Madison and Gen. Jackson. The Whig must overhaul its notes again. It ought to be better acquainted with the history of our country, before it indites any more articles of this sort. Neither of those gentlemen electioneered for their successor, nor has Gen. Jackson.

## SOMETHING NEW.

The Federal party, as appears by their papers, are now of opinion, that their only chance of electing their "in-vincible," is, by songs and huzzas. "Give us the making and singing of the songs," say they, "and we care not what arguments are brought to bear against us." The log cabin carousals, in their opinion, are working wonders in their favor. A mixture of hard cider and whiskey, taken in copious potations, sets their throats in tune, and they sing and shout each other into the firm belief, that the hero of many defeats will be elected sure enough. What is the foundation of this opinion? Is it the evidence afforded by their own weakness under these excitements? Or, is it the sovereign contempt they entertain for the intelligence of the people? What would a rational man think of such questions and answers as the following:

Question.—What are Gen. Harrison's sentiments, in regard to a National Bank?

Answer—

Great Harrison, he is the man,  
To lead the sons of freedom on.

Q.—Is Harrison in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia?

Answer—

His like again can ne'er be found;  
So pass the cider round and round.

Q.—Is Gen. Harrison in favor of a Protective Tariff?

Answer—

While little Matt. the spoils are grabbin',  
The hero lives in his log cabin.

Q.—Would Gen. Harrison sanction the assumption of the State debts by the General Government?

Answer—

Huzza for Tip! Huzza for Tyler!  
With these, we'll burst the Dutchman's biler!

Q.—Is Gen. Harrison in favor of dividing the public lands among the States?

Answer—

With hoe-cake, cider, songs and brandy,  
We'll thrash the Loco Focos bandy.

Q.—Upon what great principles do you take grounds in support of your candidate?

Answer—

And when we get old Tip. elected,  
No friend of his will be neglected.

Question.—Will the same committee who now govern the General, continue to think and act for him when he is elected President?

Answer—

Then, then will come the reformation!  
Bank bills will inundate the nation.  
Then shame will seize each bank reviler.  
Three cheers for Tip! Huzza for Tyler!

Whigs! Do you say this is puerile, ridiculous stuff? We grant it. It certainly is excessively foolish; but it is nevertheless the gist of Federal Whig argument.—This is the way in which you have answered all questions involving principle, which have been put to you since the nomination and gagging of your candidate.—It remains to be seen whether or not the people of the U. S. will be satisfied with this kind of treatment.

Who's Right?—Gen. Harrison repudiates the idea, that the "Presidential office was the proper source and origin of all the legislation of the country," and "as being at war with every principle of the Constitution." He says also: "The prevalence of such sentiments, more than almost any thing else, would tend to consolidate the whole substantial power of the Government in the hands of a single man; a tendency, which, whether in or out of office, I feel it my most solemn duty to resist." "I decline, therefore, to give any further pledges or opinions on subjects belonging to the future legislation of Congress." "The pledges and opinions should be required, if required at all, of the candidates for Congress."—Gen. H.'s N. York Letter.

"In conclusion, if I might be permitted to offer a friendly warning, I would say to you, that I fear you will be disappointed, if you hope to reform this Government through the Presidential election. The reform which you seek must be found in those who have the power to lay taxes and appropriate money. For this, you must rely upon yourselves, upon your Representa-

tives, upon the power of truth and its legitimate influence through the halls of legislation, upon the American people."

[Mr. Hunter's Address to his Constituents.

The Whig of July 8, has appended to this latter extract, a long, senseless rigmarole, declaring the position of Mr. Hunter as "just such an admonition as Mr. Van Buren would above all things prefer." The opinion of the Whig is not only the opposite of Mr. Hunter's, but also the opposite of Gen. Harrison's; and all the Whig has said as applicable to Mr. Hunter, applies with equal force to the General. Is it all "missummer madness"? Perhaps the General had a touch of the *neuralgia*, when he wrote the New York letter, or perhaps they required him to write it over so often, that he became *fuddled* and forgot what he put in it. In his Fort Meigs Speech, he told the Whigs "not to watch one another, but to watch the President." He tells the N. York committee not to watch the President, but to watch their Representatives in Congress, and ask "pledges of them, if any be required."

Not Surprising by any Means.

The Lynchburg Virginian comments on the fact, that two writers in the Enquirer should have differed in their construction of the Lyons letter, and concludes with a "nil admirari." "Nil admirari," say we, when the people can be imposed on by such unmeaning responses—responses as inscrutable as the Delphic oracle. We admit the General is a "wretched electioneerer," and our only surprise is, that the "policy" pursued by himself and his friends of making "no farther declarations for the public eye," has not disgusted every citizen of the South; but neither of the writers in question did take the ground, that his letter to Lyons proved him an Abolitionist. The ground was, that if it proved anything, it proved him an Abolitionist. It proved nothing, however, and therefore left him *locus in quo*, and an Abolitionist according to his own admissions and the declarations of his Northern friends. Well may the Virginian and other Whig papers talk about *chivalry* now, as our means of safety against Northern Abolitionism—seeing they have almost put the Government of the country in the hands of these miserable fanatics by a base and unprincipled political association with them to put down Martin Van Buren.

¶ The "Sheep Speech," so much harped on in the late elections, and since, turns out to be a base, infamous Federal Forgery, as we had all along expected. The real speech, made by Mr. V. Buren in 1827, at Albany, of which this is a forgery, was known to be an anti-Tariff speech. Indeed, so much so, that the succeeding Legislature actually instructed him to vote for the Tariff of 1828. How *Sheepish* these Whigs will look, who have been feasting on this infamous fraud, when that fraud is made manifest by the publication of the speech, which will shortly be made. We give the following extract, for the present, on the authority of a Correspondent of the Enquirer. Mr. Van Buren said, "that although he had invested \$20,000 in sheep, &c., he would despise himself if he could be base enough to favor an unsound policy, whatever might be his own advantage by doing so; and, therefore, he opposed, as he did on that occasion, the policy so urgently called for by the friends of Woolens Bill."—How different this from the Federal forgery! This is a sample of the in justice and misrepresentations by the Federal party of that eminent and distinguished statesman. Can good men refuse him their support?

¶ The Lynchburg Virginian gives it up that Gov. Branch of North Carolina has avowed himself for Mr. Van Buren in November next. Well he may.

¶ The same paper holds this language about Mr. Van Buren—"If he be opposed to the Tariff, when did he change his opinions? and where is the avowal of that change to be found? We call upon those who are opposing Gen. Harrison as the friend of the Tariff, to show us the evidence upon which they assert, in the face of these facts, that Van Buren is opposed to that system."—Will the Virginian read Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Shocco Springs meeting in N. C. in 1832? Does the Virginian forget what Mr. Randolph said?—Mr. Van Buren is in favor of raising by Tariff no more money than will, with the revenues arising from the public lands, pay the expenses of the Government economically administered. What more does the Virginian want? Such has been the determination manifested by Mr. V. B. not to interfere with the Compromise, that the Nat. Intelligencer and Cushing have been already attempting to excite a prejudice against him by arguing to show, that he is in favor of "direct taxation, and that such a design receives favor from the statistical feature embraced in the present "Census Laws."—How contradictory and opposite these Whig politicians are!!

(From the same.)

¶ Gov. Barbour, who was a member of Congress at the time of the celebrated Missouri Restriction, declared in his late speech, as his settled belief, that Mr. Van Buren was the main and chief mover in that attack upon the institutions and safety of the South.—Has Mr. Van Buren ever recanted that act? If he has,



we call for the proof. If he has not, then we ask every candid and reflecting mind whether he ought to receive the support of the Southern people—particularly now, when Florida is knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union as a slave State?"

We refer the Virginian to Mr. Van Buren's letter addressed to Messrs. Mebane, Moon, and Rogers, of N. C., under date of the 16th June, 1840, and published in the Enquirer of the 14th, and Crisis of the 15th.—Will the Virginian make prompt and manly acknowledgment? Mr. V. B. says—"I will veto a law abolishing slavery in the Territories" without the consent of the slaveholding States: Is this "recantation" enough for the Virginian?

#### What does it Prove?

"The Old Metropolis," judging by the celebration of the 4th, maintains her pre-eminence as the most Republican community in the State. But a solitary Federal toast was given on the occasion. It is meet, that it should be so; for, she is in the vicinity of the birth place of the two Whig candidates for the Presidency, and she was the cradle of the Revolution. There, Mason, and Wythe, and Lee, and Randolph, and Jefferson, took council, and there Henry thundered."

#### [R. Whig.]

It proves, that the Democratic party there were unwilling to do any thing which might mar the pleasures of the FOURTH—they were willing, for one day in the year, to lay aside their party feelings. The Whig may claim for its brethren all the honor they are entitled to.

The Democratic Association meets once a week, and shows what Republican stuff remains in Richmond.—In 1800, Richmond gave about 254 votes for John Adams, and against Thos. Jefferson, and Jefferson received but about 91. Of the Adams voters, but 33 survive, and they are all for Harrison, with perhaps but one exception.—Of the 6 Jefferson votes, all that we know, with perhaps but one exception, are in favor of Van Buren.—Which party, then, deserves the name of Republican, and which Federal? This is a species of statistics, which cannot much err.

**THE RAISIN.**—The "Raisin of the Log Cabin" will come off Friday Morning, after early breakfast. All hands are invited and expected to attend, duly prepared with all necessary utensils, axes, saws, &c., &c., for a good day's work.—*Richmond Whig.*

The following is an extract from a Communication to the Whig:

#### "LOG CABIN RAISIN!"

##### "Attention, Harrisonian Republicans."

"This morning, the American Eagle will rise from the ruins. The rubbish has been cleared out—the work of reform will commence—the Cabin will be raised."

A number of negroes were at work on the building. Whether they attended in obedience to the above call or not, we are unable to say.

#### More Aid.

Gen. James Miller has furnished Daniel Webster a quasi certificate, that Gen. Harrison was a great Military Hero. Dan Webster, in search of certificates for Gen. Harrison!—horrible dictu—that same Webster who refused to vote supplies to our suffering soldiers, during the late war—and who proclaimed that it was immoral and irreligious for Americans to rejoice at the victories achieved by our gallant armies over the enemies of their country—that same Webster who, when our shores were threatened with invasion by France, said he would not vote an appropriation to protect them, if the enemy were battering down the walls of the Capitol. There are many equivocal passages in the letter of Miller.

#### "The Testimony of the Enemy."

As this evidence seems to be conclusive with the Whigs, what say they to the evidence of Mr. Leigh, that "the Sub-Treasury will decrease Executive patronage?" What to the evidence of the Philanthropist, Gates, Calhoun, Brown and others, that Gen. Harrison was an Abolitionist? What to the testimony of Mr. that he will charter a Bank (besides his own admission?) What to that of Rives, that he will not? What to the testimony of Wm. K. Bond, that Gen. Harrison's conduct was shrouded in mystery" during the last war? What to Harrison's own evidence, that he was a member of an Abolition society? Was a "disgraced General"—a black cockade Federalist?—What say they to his want of consistency, in having said to Mr. Owen, "I have never been a member of an Abolition Society"—to his constituents in 1822, I was a member of an Abolition society at 18—to Mr. Evans, the same? "This is the testimony of an enemy."

**One Term.**—"This is one of the most important and beneficial innovations, which could be introduced." So said Mr. Clay, at the Hanover dinner, when "speaking for himself" ALONE." He did not think so, when J. Q. Adams was a candidate for re-election. Then, the "innovation was deemed to have been neither important nor beneficial" to Mr. Clay.

#### A Tempest in a Tea Pot.

☞ We think Alexandria had better stay where she is—No disunion—no, not even in the District.

#### HUMBUGS.

Now the Sub-Treasury bill has passed, and the Whigs can lie no more about the "purse," look out for a multitude of whoppers about the "sword," or a "standing army," as they will falsely persist in representing the plan of Mr. Poinsett, which has been submitted to and disposed of by Congress weeks ago. Work on, gentlemen; lie your hardest, or Harrison will be distanced by the Little Magician. The readers of the Yeoman will much enjoy, we doubt not, the rich, pleasant and agreeable repast which the Editor continues to serve up for them, from the old, stale and exploded calumnies, which have been poured out on the head of the President. They will, we have not the least doubt, duly appreciate the compliment paid their intelligence, in thus frequently reminding them of that which they can as well understand, and have as long understood, as the Yeoman. We state ONCE more, and for ALL, and our friends may rely on it, that Mr. Poinsett, in his bill and explanations, has proposed nothing new in principle, except perhaps the power authorized to be given the President to call out the militia for training, and this, he expressly places on the ground of "consent" by the State first given. Now, we oppose this whole doctrine of "consent." We say, "consent" cannot make that constitutional which is not in the instrument; but how dare the Whigs object? Are they not pressing on the country a man for President whose construction of the Constitution which recognizes this doctrine to the fullest extent? "Consent" with him would make a Bank constitutional. "Consent" is all that he requires to give Congress the power of buying up negroes for emancipation, with the surplus revenue. Yet, because Mr. Poinsett intimates, in a case, where, least of all, the objection might apply, that Congress might empower the President to call out the militia of the States to be trained in conjunction with the regular army, provided the State give her "consent" to the arrangement, the Whigs cry out "mare's nest." Eureka! Look here! Perdition! Blood-an-ouns! Was ever the like before heard of or conceived by mortal man!!! Further comment on such pitiable and contemptible efforts to gull and deceive the people, surely cannot be necessary.

#### LOGS AND CIDER.

The Whigs have built a log cabin in this city, on the ruins of the Eagle, where it has been the lot of many a poor unfortunate wight to have his pockets rifled of their contents. A more appropriate spot could not have been selected for gulling and humbugging the people with hard cider, pine logs, gourds, coon skins and other devices, in order to take away from them their political rights. Sensible and judicious men say, that it will be the means of increasing the Democracy of this city not less than 300 votes. We learn, that a poor man, who procures a living for himself and a large family by catching sprats, was observed to look gravely on the scene, and heard to say:

"You needn't take me for a sprat; I'll not be caught in a thing like that."

Let every honest-hearted, independent, laboring poor man respond to this sentiment, and prove himself worthy to enjoy the liberty he inherits.

#### WHIG FRAUDS.

The Whigs (or rather a Whig clerk) of Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, have been detected in issuing false and fraudulent certificates of naturalization to foreigners, who have not resided in the U. S. for five years. The clerk has been arrested, examined and held to bail for his appearance at November court. If old Harrison should be elected, it will be by the basest and most infamous frauds and forgeries that ever disgraced any country. We believe, that a system of corruption, fraud, forgery, force, bribery and lying, has been deliberately adopted by the Whig leaders throughout the land, as a means of carrying the elections, and will be practised on to a great extent successfully, with all the vigilance the Democratic party can possibly exert. Look at the New Jersey fraud—look at the "Bela Badger" fraud in Pennsylvania, by which, at one single poll, the Democrats were cheated out of 900 votes *sartin*, if not 3,000. Keep a look out, Democrats, all around you, and expose to public scorn him who would rob you and your children of the blessings of free Government.

Baer, the spouting Whig blacksmith, turns out to be a swindler. No other credential is necessary to make the article a good Whig currency. All swindlers are Whigs, and a converso. Speaking politically, nearly all Whigs are swindlers. You may occasionally meet with one not ashamed to avow his Federalism.

Mr. Clay's Speech at Hanover has been published in the Whig. It abounds in stale calumnies and unsupported assertions. There are many parts of it which could be turned with tremendous force upon himself; but, as he has become a *cast-off*, to make way for the Hero, we shall pass them by—"the game is not worth the candle." He proposes to tear up the Constitution made by the fathers of the Republic, and substitute another written by himself. As previously reported, he speaks up for a single "term," but says, "I speak for myself." No doubt of it, Mr. Clay. That's the cha-

racter of your patriotism. When Secretary of State under J. Q. Adams, you advocated a second term. Did you "speak for yourself" then? What a curiosity of a statesman!

#### FRAUD of the Whigs—Exposed—Shame! Shame!!

##### THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH AND OF ELOQUENCE.

"I have just returned from Stafford, where I went on Monday last with the expectation of hearing Mr. Moncure's reply to the address of the Whig travelling Elector of the Northern Neck District, delivered at a previous Court. Mr. Moncure was there, and although feeble in body from indisposition, made one of the most masterly and triumphant speeches that it was ever my happiness to hear on a similar occasion—indeed, it was literally overwhelming—and it is to me matter of utter amazement that any person could have heard it, without being fully convinced of the crying and cruel injustice done to the present able, and virtuous Chief Magistrate, and of the desperate and reckless character of the leaders of the Opposition.

"He commenced, after a few pertinent and eloquent introductory remarks, by exposing the schemes and machinery of the Whig party, and laid bare to the indignant gaze of the audience, in all its rottenness and wretchedness, their miserable cause. He next noticed the extraordinary position of the Whig candidate for the Presidency; produced the Oswego letter, and brought out, with tremendous effect, the secret letters to different sections and factions, in order to conciliate them all; dwelt somewhat at large upon the right of the people to demand and to know of candidates for their suffrages, the opinions held by them on all questions of public policy, particularly such as might be likely to call for their official action. He reviewed the course of Mr. Van Buren upon the subject of Internal Improvements, and the Tariff; contrasted it with that of Gen. Harrison, and showed most clearly, that whilst one was ultra, in every respect, and was, beyond all comparison, the most obnoxious politician in the whole country upon both those subjects, the other differed so slightly from the South, that it had not heretofore weighed a feather with Virginia, and could not now, with the least shadow of propriety, be urged against him. In connection with this subject, he read a portion of Mr. Newton's circular, when a candidate for Congress, and contrasted the views expressed therein with those of Gen. Harrison. But the most astounding effect I ever witnessed, was produced by the introduction of Mr. Van Buren's famous *Sheep Speech*, as it has been familiarly called. There is something a little remarkable about this speech; and it may not be amiss to mention some facts connected with it. In 1827, I think it was, Mr. Van Buren delivered an address before a primary assembly at Albany, upon the subject of the Tariff, in which he made special reference to the woollens bill. This speech, was published in pamphlet form, and as it has been about thirteen years since it was delivered, it might reasonably have been supposed that scarcely more than a single copy was to be found in the whole country. The Editor of the Whig, it seems, obtained a copy by some means, which he must have supposed was the only one in existence—from this he published certain extracts, which Mr. Newton used with, as he supposed, considerable effect. From the known character of the Whig for falsifying and garbling every thing, Mr. Moncure's friends were induced to make diligent search for a copy of the speech if there was one to be found, which they at length obtained. You may well judge how utterly confounded and dismayed the Elector was, and how indignant the whole assembly was, when upon reading from the speech itself and comparing them with the portion published in the Whig, it made Mr. V. B. express views the very opposite of those he did express—This was done, not by altering a word, but by the omission of important words and sentences; throwing together widely separated paragraphs, as if they followed in continuous connection, after the famous example of Ex-Senator Rives. In the version given by the Whig it makes Mr. Van Buren say, that, having invested \$20,000 in sheep and sheep farms, it had become his interest to support the woollens bill, and the inference is left, that he could therefore be relied on as a real friend to the policy. Whereas, he expresses himself to this effect, (and this is the conclusion of the speech,) that, notwithstanding he had invested so much money in sheep, &c., and it would be perfectly proper that he should promote his own interest, whenever he could do so consistently with his obligations to his country—yet he would despise himself, if he could be base enough to favor an unsound policy, whatever might be his own advantage by doing so; and therefore he opposed, as he did on that occasion, the policy so urgently called for by the friends of the woollens bill. When this passage was read, it produced the most enthusiastic burst of applause.

"Every charge brought against the Administration, such as extravagance, corruption, the Standing Army, &c., &c., were fully and fairly met and signally refuted. In a word, the arguments were all so admirably arranged, the views so striking and effective, that it can be hazardous but little to say, that whilst it probably did not move those who preferred their party to their



country, it must have made a sensible impression upon every candid mind, whatever may have been its party predilections.

"But Mr. Moncure was not permitted to conclude his address. Mr. Newton and one of his friends manifested so much apparent anxiety that he should have an opportunity of replying, and interrupted Mr. M. so frequently, that with the advice of some of his friends he determined to give way, that Mr. N. should have no pretext for saying that he had no opportunity of replying; when, to the surprise of many present, Mr. N. and his friend both waived the privilege, and insisted upon Mr. Moncure's concluding his speech, evidently showing that the anxiety manifested was nothing more than a mere ruse, which was more apparent from the character of the reply, when he was forced to make it. It may not be necessary perhaps to remark further in relation to the reply, than that it was such as might have been expected from one who felt that he had been signally beaten, and who thought it necessary to make some show of argument still to cover his defeat. There is something very remarkable in the present attitude of Mr. Newton, as well as that of others who might be named. He is now advocating the claims to the Presidency of a man with whom he holds not one principle in common, if he has been heretofore sincere in the declaration of his own sentiments; and is opposing with equal zeal one, who agrees with him in almost every particular, and in whom, if he does not place entire confidence, there is every reason that he should, if a long life of arduous and faithful public service ever can inspire confidence. Lest I should do Mr. Newton injustice in attempting to assign a motive for so strange a course, I will leave to others to account for it in the best manner they can consistently with honor and patriotism." H.

"The Hon." W. C. Rives.

We have never known any man so idly and heedlessly squander away so large a reputation, so liberally bestowed upon him by his party, as Mr. Rives. We would rather conceive with our Correspondent that his excited passions have produced something like "mental hallucination," than suppose that he would deliberately descend to such wretched slang, such low and unfounded and impassioned abuse, such unworthy imputations upon his former friends, as his harangues in Buckingham and elsewhere betray.

EXTRACT of a letter, CUMBERLAND C. H., July 14.

"On Monday last I attended Buckingham Court, where I had the pleasure of hearing our Ex-Senator Rives address the people of that county, agreeably to previous appointment, upon the various political subjects which are now agitating the public.

"Mr. Rives was conducted to his stand at eleven o'clock, at a much earlier hour than he would have been, I presume, if his political friends (the Whigs, for he has no other political friends now, save the Whigs,) had not had the goodness that morning to tender to our Democratic brethren of that county the liberty of replying to the Ex-Senator, which had been before very peremptorily refused. This very kind offer, on the part of the Whigs, was not accepted, as no man had prepared himself to address the people, in reply to Mr. Rives, on that occasion.

"I listened to Mr. Rives's speech with some attention, and my only object in view, is to inform you of some of the means resorted to by Mr. Rives to injure our cause.

"Some short time after he had commenced his political sermon, whilst discussing the Independent Treasury scheme, he told the people he would show them what effect this system would have upon the country. He then read to them, from a small slip of paper, cut, I suppose, from some Northern, Federal, Abolitionist paper, the following: "The price of labor is entirely too high. The laborer can afford to work for 11d. a day, and the hard money system will bring down wages to that sum. Wheat will also come down to sixteen cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion. This is the best Tariff you can have, and the only one that can enable the manufacturer to compete with England.—The Sub-Treasury will effect both these objects—it will put down the banks and bring wages and every thing else down."

"This was an extract from a Speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, by the Abolition Senator, Tappan, Mr. Rives said. Now, Sir, what will this great and talented man think, when he sees that this is pronounced a forgery out and out, by Mr. Tappan, himself? Mr. Tappan denies having ever uttered any such thing, and it would be hard for the Ex-Senator to make the intelligent portion of the community believe that he thought he was doing justice to Mr. Tappan, when he ascribed to him such a motive, in advocating the Independent Treasury system, as that contained in the extract above.

"Mr. Rives spoke for six hours, indulging in all the Whig slang of the day. I had thought I had heard our distinguished Chief Magistrate abused; but his denunciation of him, Kendall, &c., surpassed anything I ever heard. Indeed, he seemed to me to be laboring

under a mental hallucination, when speaking of his old friends. After abusing Van Buren to his heart's content, he made a strong appeal, as he frequently did during his address, to his old Jackson Republicans, to come out from among the 'Rogues and Royalists,' and support or select a gentleman as President, to wit: W. H. Harrison. He said, it sickened him to hear Mr. Van Buren called a 'Northern man with Southern feelings.' He, who was in favor of the Sub-Treasury, Standing Army, Bankrupt law, and the right to introduce free negroes as witnesses against white persons. Extra Billy, Gen. Gordon, Wm. Daniel, and a host of others, will address the people of Buckingham at Buckingham August Court, next, when I hope we shall be able to show to the people of that county Mr. Rives in his true colors."

¶ Kendall pours it into the Whigs, hot and heavy.

Every shot reveals the weakness of their fortress to the gaze of the country. The more they abuse him, the more he'll be read. Lay on, Kendall.

#### COMMUNICATED.

##### HENRICO COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Corresponding Committee for the county of Henrico, held at the Hall of the Richmond Democratic Association, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That we cordially approve the call of the District Convention to be held in Hanover on the first Thursday in August; and also, that of the State Convention to be held at Charlottesville in September next.

**Resolved,** That we earnestly recommend to every friend of the present Democratic Administration in the county, to meet at Henrico Court-house, on the first day of August Court, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the said Conventions; and for other purposes.

**Resolved,** That the Editors of the Enquirer and Crisis be requested to publish these proceedings.

The Committee then adjourned.

PHILIP MAYO, Chairman.

JNO. O. GODDIN, Secretary.

We lay before our readers the letter of Mr. Rayner of North Carolina, relating to negro suffrage in the North Carolina Convention. The article to which allusion is made in Mr. R.'s letter was extensively circulated previous to the late State and Federal election in his State, and copied from the North Carolina papers, and to our recollection was never contradicted. On referring to the article, we find that it is not credited to any paper, and therefore cannot inform Mr. R. as to the particular paper in which it was first published. After all, Mr. R., to our mind, makes a distinction without a difference. He says he was a member of the North Carolina Convention in 1835—that he "did vote for Mr. Morehead's amendment."—Now, if that amendment is correctly reported, (and reference is made to the journal, by which it can be compared, and for the want of which we are unable to make the comparison,) though Mr. Rayner may not have said "a single word," or more than "aye," yet the language ascribed to him does no more than express the effect of his vote which he says he "did" give. Perhaps some of the North Carolina papers can give some information on the subject. If so, we would be glad they would—for if we have done Mr. R. injustice, we will most cheerfully repair the wrong.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 19, 1840.

THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., Editor of "The Crisis."

Sir: I discover in "The Crisis" of July 15, what purports to be an extract from remarks made by me in the North Carolina State Convention, on the subject of free negro suffrage. The remarks attributed to me, are put in inverted commas, and in a different type from that of the Editorial remarks, preceding. It is therefore intended to convey the impression—and such must be its effect—that I used the identical language quoted in the article referred to. The extract, to which I refer, is as follows, speaking of Mr. Morehead's amendment: "Mr. Rayner voted for this amendment. He was unwilling that negroes should vote among freeholders, yet he considered a negro with a small freehold, as good as any poor white man."

Now, Sir, I am unwilling to believe, that merely from party considerations, you would be guilty of the forgery that has thus been practised towards me. I am constrained to believe, that you have been imposed on by some reckless informant, or false publication. I will say nothing of the impropriety of making your paper the medium of such injustice, upon doubtful authority, especially when the journals of the Convention, to which the article refers, would have informed you of your error. In fact, the journals of the Convention contain only the proceedings of that body, and none of the debates whatever.

I was a member of the Convention, which revised the Constitution of North Carolina, in 1835. I did vote for Mr. Morehead's amendment—but in the debate on free negro suffrage, I took no part whatever, and did not utter a single word on the subject, either for or against it, except to answer "aye" or "no," when my name was called, in taking the vote. Neither have I ever, on any occasion, either in public or in private, given utterance to the remarks attributed to me, in your paper, or to any other remarks, that could be tortured into such a meaning. I invite your attention to the "Debates of the Convention," which have been published, where you will be unable to find any remarks by me of any kind whatever, pending the consideration of the question of free negro suffrage. I have been grossly slandered in regard to this matter.—Your paper has been the medium through which injustice has been done me—and through the columns of your paper I now ask for justice.

Will you be so good, Sir, as to inform me by letter who was your informant—from what publication you extracted the objectionable remarks—or from what source you derived your authority for the publication. I must also ask of you the favor to publish this letter in "The Crisis," and also in the "Enquirer," if the objectionable statement has been published in the latter paper. And I hereby ask it as an act of justice of all papers that have published, or may

publish, the article from "The Crisis," that they will publish this my denial.

I shall leave Washington on Wednesday next. You will therefore please write me by the first mail. My address in North Carolina, is Winton, Hertford county.

Yours, respectfully,  
K. RAYNER.

The Richmond Whig says that Mr. Clay, at the late dinner in Hanover, after having "dwelt with especial emphasis upon the danger to our Republican institutions from the idea of Executive unity," &c., passed on to the consideration of the inter-sting topic of what should be the course and policy of a Whig President," &c. "One of the first duties of a new Whig President was by declining a re-election—to limit the Presidency to a single term." "On this subject Mr. C. spoke for himself alone—not for General Harrison or the Whig party."

In 1835, General Harrison said he had been a member of an Abolition Society.

In 1840, to Mr. Owen he said, he was not and never had been a member of an Abolition Society.

Now which statement are we to believe? Gen. Harrison either published a deliberate falsehood in 1822 or does so now.

Our returns from Louisiana, are still indefinite.—It is believed, however, that we have carried two members of Congress. The Whigs claim an increased majority of the popular vote. It is believed that the Democrats have more than held their own. We have no doubt that frauds like the "Bela Badger," which returned Naylor to Congress from Philadelphia, have been perpetrated.

We have an article on hand, prepared for this number, in relation to the resolution which we learned was adopted Monday night by the Tippecanoe Club, to print the miserable and lying Speech of Ogle of Pennsylvania—but are compelled, for want of room, to lay it over.

#### IN CONGRESS.

H. of R. July 13.—The Army Appropriation bill was in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Evans in the Chair. The question was an amendment by Mr. Jones, appropriating \$300,000 to suppress Indian hostilities in Florida. Mr. Downing spoke at length—complained of the smallness of the amount—acquitted the Administration of all blame in reference to the bloodhounds—said it was solely a territorial measure, with which the Government had nothing to do—said that the people were so incensed with the murderous savages, that they would accept the services of the "Prince of Darkness" himself, as an ally to exterminate them. In other respects, Mr. Downing's speech was an attack on the Administration and officers entrusted with the command in Florida.—Mr. Monroe replied, and vindicated the Administration and brave officers from any blame.—Mr. Underwood proposed a chain of "log cabin" huts throughout the whole Territory.—On the 14th, Mr. Chapman of Iowa asked leave to offer a resolution setting apart tomorrow for Territorial business: objected to. Suspension of rules moved and refused.—Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of offering a preamble and resolutions requiring of the heads of the Departments to insure the public buildings, custom-houses, and public records, to take effect before the 1st November, 1840.—The case of Lieutenant Hooe then came up on a motion by Mr. Chapman to suspend the rules for the purpose of submitting the following resolution, which was refused—ayes 100, nays 61:

**Resolved,** That the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the case of Lieut. Hooe, be required to report forthwith to this House, who are legal witnesses under existing laws, before courts martial in the navy of the United States; and further report who shall hereafter be examined as witnesses in trials before such courts."

J. M. Bots and J. Talliaferro voting "aye," cheek by jowl with the Northern Abolitionists, Gates, Clark, Evans, Hunt and Culhoun—thus furnishing the very best evidence, that all they have done and said touching this delicate and highly important matter to the South, sprang from motives other than such as should have been expected from Southern men. Having produced excitement, by misrepresenting the facts of the case, for the petty object of advancing the interests of their party, they are now content to let the matter drop; but the South will not hold them guiltless, who, to conciliate Northern Abolitionists, have practically asserted the competency of negro witnesses against officers of the Navy by an obstinate refusal to disqualify them as such, or exclude them from the Navy altogether. Messrs. Stanley and Proffit went through the farce of asking to be excused from voting to suspend the rules to allow Mr. Chapman to offer the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the Judiciary Committee, having charge of the case of Lieut. Hooe, do forthwith report a bill to this House, prohibiting the enlistment of negroes or colored persons in the service of the navy or army of the United States."

Mr. S. was not excused. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 107 to 73.

The army appropriation bill next came up—but nothing done.

In Senate.—Mr. Pierce asked to be discharged from the consideration of sundry memorials touching the defenses of the country, and expressed his views at some length in favor of more efficient protection by an increase of the Navy to one-sixth the size of that of England, and by more perfectly organizing a select body of 600,000 militia.—The question of retrocession of the District to Virginia and Maryland seems to have been favorably considered. Mr. Merrick said if not done this, he would move its consideration early next session; and thus we go—dissolve the District, and the Union goes with it. Nothing done the 15th, but indefinitely to postpone a variety of Pension bills, and defeat the bill to incorporate the late Banks in the District. Mr. Preston moved the reconsideration of the latter question, which was negatived on the 16th by a vote of 18 to 21.

Congress adjourned on the 21st. The New Jersey Democratic members were permitted to take their seats by an overwhelming majority. The Whigs, as usual, behaved in a manner utterly unworthy the character of American statesmen.

#### FOREIGN.

The British Queen reached New York July 18, after a passage of 16 days and 12 hours, bringing London papers to 1st July and Liverpool to the 30th June, both inclusive.

Attempt to assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert.—An attempt was made to assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert on the 10th, by a young man named Oxford. He took his stand on Constitution Hill, up which the Queen's carriage passed, on its way to Hyde Park, and as it came abreast of him fired deliberately twice, the first time at the Prince and the second at the Queen—neither of the balls taking effect. He was immediately seized, and committed for trial on the charge of high treason. Papers of a treacherous character were found at his lodgings, indicating the existence of a secret society under the name of "Young England," the objects and purposes of which were supposed to be of a most nefarious character. His trial was to take place on the 30th of July.

An Anti-slavery meeting was held June 24 at Exeter Hall, the Duke of Sussex presiding. James G. Birney was present, and spoke at great length, denouncing American Slavery. O'Connell spoke at great length, in which he said to give the United States and Texas a notable dressing for tolerating slavery. There was much laughter and cheering—but these solemn facts will be no warning to Southern men.

The times are represented to be very distressing. Some Banks are winding up—others have suspended. Wonder if the Sub-Treasury did it?